

I. W. W. Fire of Armistice Parade; Kill 3 Ex-Soldiers; Miners Surrender to U.S.; Strike Order Is Cancelled

Mob Hangs 1 'Red'; 8 Are in Jail

Service Men Break Ranks, Attack Hall of Workers, Throw Furniture Into Street and Burn It

Governor Orders Troops to Scene

Victim of Lynching Was Chased to River and Shot an Unarmed Man

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 11.—According to a report telephoned to The Associated Press here to-night from "The Centralia Chronicle," the mob took an alleged I. W. W. from jail, escorted him to a point just outside the city limits and hanged him on a bridge on what is known as the old Chehalis Military Road.

"The man's body is now hanging on a rope under the bridge about 10 feet from the water," the telephone message said. "The I. W. W. the mob lynched was the one who shot Dale Hubbard during the fight in the river bed."

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 11.—Three former soldiers, members of the American Legion, were killed, two other service men were probably fatally wounded and several other soldiers were less seriously hurt, when persons, said to be members of the Industrial Workers of the World, fired on an Armistice Day parade today as it passed the I. W. W. Hall.

A man said to have been one of those who fired on the marchers is believed to have been lynched to-night by citizens.

At least eight supposed I. W. Ws. are in the local jail, guarded from a mob of several hundred friends of the men shot down to-day.

Rumors of additional violence were current late to-night. More than one citizen declared: "There will be no I. W. W. left in the jail by morning." Governor Hart has ordered one company of the State Guard, numbering about seventy-five men, here from Tacoma.

The Dead:
Arthur McElfresh, Centralia.
Ben Casagrande, Centralia.
Warren Grimm, Centralia.

The wounded include: Dale Hubbard, Centralia, probably fatally; John Earl, Wash. Centralia, probably fatally; a man around his neck, threw the cross arm of a telephone pole and started to haul him up. He was in the air only a brief period before he fell. He was rushed to the hospital and died. To-night the man is in jail here nearly dead.

About 6 o'clock the mob surrounding the Centralia jail succeeded in getting out of the jail and into an automobile, rushing him away before guards could prevent it.

Lights Suddenly Go Out
At 7:30 o'clock to-night the city's lights suddenly went out and a volley of shots rained down Pearl Street. It was during this period that the prisoner was taken from jail and shot away. He was rushed toward a wood, and at last accounts the crowd had disappeared with him.

The shooting began when the parade drew abreast of the Industrial Workers of the World Hall, according to witnesses, the bullets going over the heads of the crowd watching the parade. Onlookers say shots came from every direction, and that snipers in the upper windows of the I. W. W. headquarters building fired into the line.

McElfresh was killed instantly. Grimm, formerly a lieutenant, was leading a platoon in the parade. He fell at the second burst of fire, fatally wounded.

George Stevens, of Centralia, attempted to disarm an alleged I. W. W., and was wounded in the struggle that ensued.

Shot by Man Lynched
Hubbard sustained his wound in pursuing a supposed I. W. W. who fired as he ran from the group of men headed by Hubbard. It was this man, according to reports, who was hanged by a mob to-night.

Casagrande was in the ranks and a rifle bullet struck him in the body. "They got me," he said as he doubled up and fell in the street.

The crowd, uniformed and ununiformed, started the chase. Gathering the riotous order, some of the service men took them to jail, while others of the marchers tore out the front of the building where the I. W. W. headquarters were located and burned a quantity of literature and all the furniture and distributed among themselves and Centralia citizens the arms and ammunition stored in the headquarters.

Meanwhile a crowd was gathering about the jail. Former service men, some of them armed with the seized weapons and others unarmed, patrolled the jail.

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President Now Is Using Wheel Chair

Sits Up for a Period Daily and Will Greet the Prince To-morrow

New York Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The President sat up in a wheel chair to-day for the first time since his illness began, more than a month ago. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician, said the President would be permitted to sit up each day for a brief period unless it was found that the exertion was too great a task on his strength.

No evidences of weariness were apparent after the first short period that the President was propped in the wheel chair, and to-morrow he is planned to use the chair once in the morning and again in the afternoon. As the President regains his strength the wheel chair will come more and more into use, it was said.

It was definitely decided to-day that the President will see the Prince of Wales in his sick room Thursday. The Prince was not taken into the President's chambers to-day when he called upon Mrs. Wilson, as it was thought that by Thursday the President would be better able to greet him.

The President was given information promptly to-day of the developments in the coal situation and expressed gratification with the action of the miners. He likewise was informed of the developments in the strike situation.

300 Columbia Students Fail to Report for Drill

State Compulsory Military Training Law Recruits A. W. O. L. From Second Roll Call

Several hundred Columbia students between the ages of sixteen and nineteen were still missing when officers of the New York State Military Training Commission called the roll at the second of the Slater law drills yesterday afternoon in the 22d Regiment Armory, Fort Washington Avenue and 166th Street. Two hundred students, in addition to the fifty who reported on Monday, were on hand yesterday and received their first taste of military training under the direction of state officers.

Figures available yesterday indicated that some 300 of the Columbia recruits have failed to obey the order to report to the army, although they received notification from both the state and the university. Drastic steps will be taken within a few days to bring the delinquents into line, officers of the state commission said last night, although the university may be appealed to before more vigorous measures are used.

Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Edwards, commandant of the Columbia B. O. T. C., said that most of the tardy students failed to appear at the armory because they did not realize the seriousness of the state order. In his opinion there are no indications that they are attempting to evade military service.

Mother Is Acquitted Of Slaying Daughter

Mrs. Gotthold Was Irresponsible at Time of Shooting, Physicians Testify

MAYS LANDING, N. J., Nov. 11.—Mrs. Hanna Gotthold, of Philadelphia, was found not guilty by a jury here to-day of the murder of her eighteen-year-old daughter Mildred at the Hotel Calvert in Atlantic City on July 2.

When the girl was found dead in bed with a bullet hole in her temple the police believed her mother had been about to commit suicide herself, but had accidentally shot her daughter as she bent to kiss her goodby. A letter written by Mrs. Gotthold seemed to bear out this theory.

Mrs. Gotthold was taken to the Atlantic County Hospital for the Insane. At her trial she testified that she had not planned to end her own life, but bought the pistol for self-protection and was unable to remember the shooting of her daughter or what took place for several days thereafter.

County Physician Souder and Police Surgeon Beckwith, who examined the prisoner after the tragedy, said they believed she was not responsible for her actions at the time of the shooting.

Strikers at Manville Attack Armed Deputies

Many Persons Injured and Five, Including Leaders, Are Taken to County Jail

Employees of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company at Manville, N. J., will be brought into the county jail to-morrow on railroad cars, in an effort to avert further disorders on the roads leading to the plant, according to an announcement made yesterday at the local offices of the company at Madison Avenue and Forty-first Street.

After an incident broke out Monday morning as a result of the strike of several hundred unskilled workers. An auto truck loaded with deputies armed with riot guns was attacked by a band of the strikers at the Raritan River bridge, about half a mile from the plant. George E. Posten, of the county prosecutor's office, was struck in the face by a brick and many of the strikers were injured. Five of the strikers, including their leader, were arrested and taken to the county jail.

At the local offices it was explained that less than 200 men were out on strike, but that their violence had kept 2,000 of the workers away from the factories. W. R. Seigle, vice-president of the company, said yesterday that all of the strikers were foreigners who were obsessed with Bolshevik ideas.

Lodge Hints He May Join 'Bitter Enders'

Intimates He Will Vote With "Irreconcilables" if His Reservation on Article X Is Defeated

His Stand Alarms Hitchcock Forces

Administration Men Tire of Obstruction Program, Backed by Walsh

New York Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—"The sooner a country as unfaithful in dealing with the affairs of other countries as the United States has shown itself to be in the last year takes itself out of any relationship to the affairs of other nations the better it will be for this country and the world."

So Senator Lodge, leader of the majority, concluded to-day's debate on the Article X reservation to the peace treaty. The debate continued all day and gives signs of extending over all of to-morrow as well.

Mr. Lodge's statement was a surprise to the Administration leaders. It was much further than he previously had gone in attacking the treaty, and between the lines was read a warning to the Democrats who are trying to hamstring the Article X reservation that if they succeed Mr. Lodge will join the "irreconcilables" in denouncing the treaty altogether.

Another surprise given the Administration leaders to-day was administered by the best friend of the treaty on the Republican side, Senator McCumber, of Iowa.

McCumber warns Hitchcock that some of the "irreconcilable" group, particularly Senators La Follette, Gronna and Norris, have taken up the amendment proposed yesterday by Senator Walsh, of Montana, which would have the effect of taking the United States out of the league council and assembly, and virtually out of the league. Mr. McCumber went to Mr. Hitchcock.

"If the Democrats vote this amendment into the committee reservation," he said to Mr. Hitchcock, "I want to warn you that there is grave danger it will stay in. Indeed, I anticipate instead of your finding that the result will be the defeat of the reservation, it will all then join in defeating the reservation altogether, thus leaving no reservation on Article X, it is more probable you will have the dickens of a time preventing the adoption of the reservation as amended. Then you may be forced to take that reservation, as amended by yourselves."

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Practically all the time to-day, as yesterday, was consumed by the Democratic side of the chamber. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, spoke two hours defending the committee reservations and attacking Article X. Senator Reed spoke most of the afternoon, and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, replying to Mr. Reed, spoke about an hour.

Senator Brandegee twitted the Democrats with having approved putting closure into effect in the caucus last week, and then conducting an apparent filibuster.

Senator Penrose's inquiry yesterday as to whether any "geological footprint" of the fourteen points could be discovered in the treaty was followed by the introduction of the following reservation by Senator Phelan of California, Democrat:

"Inasmuch as the fourteen points, as amended, as declared by the President of the United States, were accepted as the basis of peace by all the chief belligerent nations, the sole reservation being the interpretation on the part of Great Britain of the clause relating to the freedom of the seas, the United States reserves the right to interpret the covenant of the league as it may see fit."

Down a list of names of the members of the committee, each man standing at present arms, the Prince walked through the long concourse of the United States Senate. He was greeted by the cheering of the British, while thousands of American men, women and children cheered. One mother-looking woman exclaimed in a voice so loud that the Prince must have heard it:

"He is the sweetest, most rosy-cheeked thing I ever saw."

Reed and Smith Speak

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Washington Stands in Rain to Greet Prince



The Prince and Vice-President Marshall, photographed just after the royal visitor reached the capital.

Representatives of the Executive, Diplomatic, Army and Navy Departments Join in Royal Welcome, Preceding Visit to the White House

New York Tribune Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—A smiling, rosy-cheeked young man of twenty-five, wearing a heavy gray military overcoat, stepped from a private car at the Union Station at noon to-day and received a royal welcome from representatives of the American nation.

Just a trace of the British red lining showed along the edge of the lapels of his greatcoat. On each of his shoulders was a miniature gold crown.

American executives and diplomatic officers of high rank, admirals in the United States navy and generals in the army stood unmindful in the rain and in puddles of water on the station platform waiting for this boyish looking officer who wore the uniform of a British colonel.

Diplomatists from European embassies in Washington, dressed in frock coats, striped gray trousers, kilts hats, and not a few of them with monocles, fringed the group that gathered around the new arrival in the American capital. All were there to do him honor.

His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian Andrew Patrick David, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Warwick, Baron of Renfrew, Earl of Dublin, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland—the Prince of Wales—had reached Washington.

Vice-President Marshall, acting in behalf of President Wilson, who was too ill to leave his room, extended to the heir apparent to the British throne the first official welcome here. Soon after General Pershing stepped forward, gave a brisk salute and vigorously shook the hand of his highness. As General Pershing stepped to one side, General March, chief of staff, clicked his heels and saluted.

Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Gray and other high Administration officials were there to welcome the prince. To nearly all of them he extended his left hand, explaining his right hand had become so swollen and sore from the hand-clasping of thousands in Canada and the United States that it gave him great pain to use it.

A little motion picture operators and newspaper photographers made thousands of exposures of the Prince of Wales and American and European officials stood in the rain. The special train which brought the prince and his suite to Washington was so long that it extended beyond the train shed, and the prince alighted from the last coach.

As he moved toward the shelter at the close of his initial welcome sleeping-car porters and chiefs from other trains lined the edge of the platform or stuck their heads through closed windows. They saluted, and the future King of England returned their salute.

A bevy of vigorous girls on the observation platform of a parlor car on the adjoining track, clapped their hands vigorously and waved their handkerchiefs at the prince. A dignified salute was his response to them.

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Coal Diggers Back on Jobs Within Week

No Vote Taken by Leaders; Lewis and Green Make Decision After Hearing the Discussion

'We Are Americans,' Their Explanation

Washington Now Looked To for Action to Adjust Grievances of Workers

By Theodore M. Knappen
INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary, made the crucial decision that the United Mine Workers of America would bow to the will of the government and the mandate of the court. The hundred-odd delegates to the meeting that wrestled from 10 o'clock yesterday morning until 4 this morning with the bitter question of to obey or not to obey, talked, and Lewis and Green listened.

When the last talker had talked and there was nothing more to be said, Lewis, who had conferred privately with Green from time to time through the night and had passed hours pacing up and down the hall outside the meeting room in the throes of indecision, arose and informed the assemblage that after having listened to all arguments and having viewed the problem from every angle, in the light of all the advice and discussion, he had decided that the interests of the mine workers would best be served by yielding to the temporary injunction and mandate issued by Judge Anderson.

No Vote Taken On Decision

There was no vote. Lewis asked for none, and no member of the conference demanded it. The authority and responsibility were with Lewis and Green. They did not seek to shift the one now evaded decision. They considered the assembled officers, advisers and counselors, and, moreover, feared to chance an adverse vote. The decision was received in silence by the weary council, and almost without a word the members arose and left the room.

"We are Americans. We cannot fight our government," said Lewis, conceding the decision to the newspaper men. "We comply with the mandate of the court, but under protest."

The surrender having been decided upon, it was promptly put into form. At 9:40 this morning Attorney Henry Warrum, accompanied by Attorneys G. L. Grant, of Fort Smith, Ark., and Fred C. Huebner, of Albia, Iowa, called on Judge Anderson's chamber in the Federal Building, where they met District Attorney L. E. Slack and Daniel W. Simms, special assistant United States Attorney, charged with enforcing the restraining order and the injunction, and handed them the strike recall order signed by Lewis and Green. The government attorneys compared it with the strike order, and when Judge Anderson entered the room passed it over to him.

Court Approves Action

"That complies with the order, as I take it, doesn't it?" asked the judge as he glanced at the document. "Now let me see the strike order."

"I think this is a compliance with the order," continued Judge Anderson, after a moment's pause. "I think it is a good faith compliance."

The government attorneys assented. Mr. Warrum said a good-faith compliance was the intention of his clients, and explained to the court when the effort would be made to have the order in the mails, and on the way to every local union by 6 o'clock to-night, but that it was possible that the work might not be completed by the ultimatum hour.

"A good-faith effort is all that is required," was Judge Anderson's response.

Attorneys for the mine workers then discussed with Mr. Simms the advisability of their clients issuing a public statement, setting forth their grievances and demands, so the public might be informed of the merits of the controversy, and also concerning the steps that should be taken by the government to enforce the strike order.

Negotiation Declared Earned

On the latter point, Mr. Warrum said: "The operators have repeatedly declared they were ready to enter into negotiations with the miners if the strike order were withdrawn. The government has taken the position that in the vindication of its own supremacy the strike order must be withdrawn before it would take any steps to compel the resumption of such negotiations. The issue has been submitted to the court, and in compliance with the court's ruling the strike order has been canceled and withdrawn. It seems to me that good faith on the part of the operators requires them to meet the strike order must be withdrawn for the purpose of negotiating a settlement of this wage controversy; and that good faith on the part of the government requires it to see that such a resumption of negotiations is held at once and concluded without delay."

Although the members of the conference are sore and humiliated, they gave every evidence to-day of intending to back up their submission to the court's order, and use all their authority and influence to send the miners back to work. As to how quickly and

Italian 'Reds' Wound Candidate; Kidnap Him

Seize His Automobile and Use It to Spread Socialist Propaganda

ROME, Nov. 11. (By The Associated Press).—An Election Day approach, the excitement throughout the country is growing, and acts of violence are increasing.

The latest victim of violence is Adamo Boaris, Democratic candidate in Ferrara. He had driven in an automobile to the village of Marzocca to address the electors and had hardly begun to speak when Socialists invaded the meeting and wounded him. The Socialists seized the automobile for their own propaganda and kept Boaris a prisoner. Soldiers were sent from Ferrara to rescue him.

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Rail Conference Still Deadlocked

Brotherhoods Appear as Far as Ever From an Agreement With Hines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—After a four-hour conference to-day agreement between the railroad administration and the four railroad brotherhood leaders apparently was as far away to-night as at any time since the brotherhood demands for time and a half overtime in road service and revision of working conditions were laid before Director General Hines several months ago.

Conferring with the director general were Timothy Shea, president of the Firemen and Engineemen; L. E. Shepherd, president of the Conductors; W. G. Lee, president of the Trainmen; and J. J. Corrigan, acting for W. S. Stone, president of the Engineers. The session will be resumed to-morrow.

The conference reopened the old question of establishment of the time and a half overtime principle in road service.

The brotherhood men were said to realize the force of Director General Hines' argument that he could make no agreement which would further increase pay because of the short time before the termination of Federal control. They set forth strong arguments for changes in working conditions.

Shonts Home Looted, Widow Says in Court

Property Worth \$50,000 Is Gone From Apartment He Occupied at Time of His Death. Surrogate Is Told

The change was made in the Surrogate's Court yesterday that the apartment maintained by Theodore L. Shonts, president of the Interborough, after he and his wife separated had been looted since his death. George W. Files, attorney for Mrs. Milla D. Shonts, made the assertion in the course of the preliminary hearing before Surrogate Fowler of an application made by Delancey Nicoll, one of the executors of Mr. Shonts, for the removal of the widow as temporary administratrix. Mr. Files added that Mrs. Shonts' purpose in having herself appointed executor was to take steps for the recovery of the property which it is said has been taken from the apartment of Mr. Shonts, and on which a value of \$50,000 has been placed by his widow.

An adjournment of a week was taken on this phase of the litigation that has been going through the Surrogate's Court since the death of Mr. Shonts. Mrs. Shonts is the widow of the late Theodore L. Shonts, who died on Nov. 10, 1919.

The much discussed separation agreement signed by Mr. and Mrs. Shonts in June, 1917, was made public yesterday. The document reveals that its signing was due to "diversity of opinion between husband and wife. Mrs. Shonts agreed for the considerations stipulated to relinquish her dower interest in the estate of her husband and to sign any deeds or other papers to perfect release of all claims against the estate of Mr. Shonts."

Mrs. Shonts, who is now residing in the apartment of her husband, has granted her the same freedom of action. The wife also bound herself not to "harass, molest, or annoy" Mr. Shonts or his friends in any way, and to bring any kind of action against him.

On consideration accepted by Mrs. Shonts for affixing her signature to this separation agreement was that her husband pay her debts up to \$80,000. Mrs. Shonts agreed not to contract any more debts in her husband's name.

All the agreement shows Mr. Shonts created a joint trust fund of \$100,000 for his daughters, the Duchess of Clarence and Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, to which he refers in his will and is independent of the \$100,000 trust fund established by the will. The principal of these trusts is to go to the children of Mr. Shonts's daughters.

Charges Against Girls in Royal Air Force Disproved

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The House of Lords committee, which has been conducting an inquiry into allegations that girls of the Women's Royal Air Force were involved in a scandal at the Hurler Park Camp, has today announced that the charges were unfounded and that the girls were properly discharged from the camp.

Baron Wrenbury, the chairman, announced that the committee unanimously found the allegations of immorality absolutely unsupported by any of the testimony presented.

Early Agreement Desired

There was a difference of opinion to-night as to how long the joint conference might run, but every effort will be made to reach a speedy agreement, especially if miners show little disposition to return to work. Secretary Wilson, who is in full, and understood, by the end of the injunction proceeding, realizes, it is said, that many of the miners are filled with bitterness because of the fact that the Department of Labor, which is charged with the task of bringing capital and labor together in all such controversies. There were no statements from officers of the Federation of Labor beyond a reply by the executive council to the statement issued last night by Attorney General Palmer. There were few reports as to the results of the mine strike. It was realized there would be considerable confusion until the legal points had been cleared up and Lewis' cancellation of the strike order was announced. Some labor officials were doubtful if the miners as a whole would go back to work before adaptation of a new wage program. It was because Secretary Wilson and Mr. Brewster entered immediately on their task.

Responsibility Now Shifted

With the ending of all court proceedings the whole strike question was shifted from the Department of Justice to the Department of Labor, which is charged with the task of bringing capital and labor together in all such controversies. There were no statements from officers of the Federation of Labor beyond a reply by the executive council to the statement issued last night by Attorney General Palmer. There were few reports as to the results of the mine strike. It was realized there would be considerable confusion until the legal points had been cleared up and Lewis' cancellation of the strike order was announced. Some labor officials were doubtful if the miners as a whole would go back to work before adaptation of a new wage program. It was because Secretary Wilson and Mr. Brewster entered immediately on their task.

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